Quite recently he decorated Hari p at the instance of the British ador, Sir Philip Currie, for ill treat-nenians, and it was said that he was to be appointed to the command of the the Armenians have seized the barracks and strategic positions after capturing a battalion of Turkish troops. It is now announced that three prison officials of Moosh, who were dismissed some time ago on the demand of the British embassador owing to their maltreatment of prisoners, have been reinstated. The British charge raffaires, the Hon. Michael Herbert, has temanded of the Porte that the three prison officials be again dismissed.

The report of a serious outbreak at Sivas confirmed. The rioting was attended by reat bloodshed, but order has been parrestored and the Turkish officials rotecting the foreigners there. No days to come. The reports of a con-between the Albanian regiment and Tripoli regiment at Yild'z Kiosk have been confirmed, although it is well in that there has been bad blood between the guards at the palace ever since the Tripoli regiment furnished the sentries instead of the Albanians, as a result of notes being left with different palace offi-cials saying that their lives were in danger and that there was a plot to assas-

report that the Sultan intends to recall Shakir Pasha, the high commission-er for Armenian reforms, from Erzerum and eventually appoint him Grand Vizier, is not yet confirmed by his actual recall, but it is persistently stated that the Pasha ortly be appointed Grand Vizier. Offi-spatches received here contain adnal accounts of Armenian lawiessness. It is reported that the Armenians have at-tacked the villages of Forsakh, Bitchii and Brehansis, near Zeitoun, firing fifty-seven houses in all. They also burned the vil-lage of Kurbel, and one Mohammedan was ned alive. Eighteen Mussulmans of a sexes were killed and fifteen wounded both sexes were killed and fifteen wounded by the rioters at Tehoukourhissar. The town of Tehoukourhissar was destroyed by the rioters. Several Mussulman villages have been sacked in the Arizlon and Tchok-merzemenk districts. The Sultan has sent fresh peremptory instructions to the valis of the different districts where the disorders have occurred, as well as to the military commanders, telling them that they must promptly restore order by the just and equitable treatment of both Christians and Mohammedans.

OFFICIAL ADVICES.

The Sublime Porte's Account of Dis turbances in Asia Minor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.-The Turkish legation at Washington received the following communication from the Subl Porte under yesterday's date: "The Armenian revolutionists of Sivas,

ney fired from the windows of their houses of wounded severely the soldiers. A pistol hot broke the window of the room oc-upled by the Governor General. They also ttacked the village of Mardjilik, killed ried in order to blow up public bu ch as the barracks, the palace of the overnor, the military storehouse and the te. The fire that broke out in the city originated from bombs prepared for that purpose. The Turkish population of Arabguir, being attacked by 1,500 rioters, perfectly armed and equipped, telegraphed to the imperial government for protection. The provincial authorities neglected absorbed ely nothing to preserve peace. The Ar-mian rioters of Erzinjan fired upon the issulsmans and attacked the palace of Mussulsmans and attacked the palace of the Governor, the military station and other buildings. They were repulsed, however, by the military. The Armenian revolutionists of Arabguir, having attacked the Mussulman quarter of Knejinar, a bloody conflict occurred between Mussulmans and Armenians. Another conflict took place near the Saroy (Van), between Armenian brigands and gendarmes. The brigands fied to the village of Bogazkean, but they were dispersed. Many gendarmes were killed and wounded. The agitators Kircer and Kevork, of the village of Kemer, Sivas, who t, of the village of Kemer, Sivas, who is shots, and in whose house ammuniand cartridges were discovered, have a arrested. More than five thousand Argian revolutionists are at Tehougmerzen. and it is reported they are pr ring for active aggression

also received from the Sublime Porte the wing telegram, under yesterday's date: A certain number of Armenian rioters Zeitoun, with Nazaret, a sergeant of the darmes, at their head, attacked and dered the Mussulman village of Bechau, ituated near Zeitoun, and destroyed by fire fty-seven houses. The insurgents of leitoun also fell on the Mussulman village of Kourtel, destroyed by fire all its houses, with all their contents, burned alive one inhabitant and wounded severely another. habitant and wounded severely another. he number of Mussulmans killed by the ebels at Tchoukournhissar is eighty, the rounded numbering fifteen. The village is

The Turkish legation at Washington has

The principal Syrians residing at Khar-it testified before the authorities that, tring the disorders provoked by the Ar-enians, some of the latter, wearing Mus-ilman costumes and turbans, were urging mans to attack the houses inabited by the Syrians. The Syrians have lways discountenanced the doings of the rmenian revolutionists. The represent-tives of the Syrian patriarchate at Khart. in company with 1,250 of the leading rians, has sent to the Minister of Form Affairs the following telegram: 'May d prolong the precious days of our cust sovereign and increase his power. It the last six hundred years that we be had the happiness to live under the dection of the imperial government we see never been ill-treated by the authority or by the Mussulman population, and this day we have every reason to be sately with our relations with our Mussulment. isfied with our relations with our Mussul-man compatriots. We affirm, under oath, that our only desire is to preserve our Ot-toman nationality. We beg your Excel-lency to give the above the widest pub-licity abroad."

MR. OLNEY'S PROMISES.

TELL ST. ST. ST. Turkey Will Be Protected. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.-Rev. Judson mith, secretary of the American Board of Forlegn Missions, and Mr. Henry Hyde, of ston, had a conference with Secretary Olney, to-day, concerning the situation of American missionaries in Turkish territory. They placed the Secretary in possession of all the information they had bearing on the matter and, it is understood, were assured that it is the purpose of the administration to afford all possible protection to the missionaries consistent with the general policy of this government in such matters. The ole representations to the Porte as to necessity of affording protection to Americans generally, and said that he was satisfied that such representations had not only been made, but that the Turkish authorities had virtually promised to do all that had been asked. Consequently, the proper protection of our citizens in Turkey and of ability on the part of the Porte to make its promises good. It was agreed, that with the various European powers concentrating their naval forces at Conple there was no necessity for adlitional American ships in Turkish waters at the present time. The Secretary made it quite clear, however, that while the United States government would do all in its power protect Americans in Turkey it would not erfere in the settlement of the general estions in dispute and would leave those etters to Turkey and the combined powers of Europe to settle among themselves. The ntatives of the missionaries ex-themselves as entirely satisfied with the course of the government in the

RELIEF FOR ARMENIA.

An Appeal to the Public Issued by

the Committee. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Inclosed please find copies of appeals issued by the Armenian relief fund committee of New York in behalf of the unfortunate people of Armenia. The already terrible suffering has been intensified by the recent massacres. Thousands are in need of them they will die of starvation. The American press, almost without exception, has taken a noble stand in appealing for sympathy with Armenia. We request you to continue your support to this cause of suffering humanity and by publishing these appeals in your esteemed paper.

EVERETT P. WHEELER, Chairman. Ayvazian, M. D., Secretary, 424 West Fifty-second street.

The people of America have been quick o respond, in sympathy, to the silent cry of the oppressed and suffering peop Great mass meetings have been eid. Eloquent speeches have been made. he press has given the widest publicity to he facts. The editors of our best newsapers and periodicals have united, without dissenting voice, in appealing for sympa- F. H. Allen. E

passed in ecclesiastical synods and coun-cils by Christians of all creeds and names ng in the expression of just tion at Turkish misrule, and of merciful compassion for the distant brethren who groan beneath it. The Christian Endeavor convention at Boston, and lately the Episcopal General Convention at Minneapolis, and the Congregational National Council at syracuse, have commended the Armenia ause, in the most earnest terms, to the heart of all good people who hate injustice and pity sorrow. Noblemen like the Duke of Westminster, and statesmen like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bryce have indorsed the appeal. There is no room for doubt. The Armenians have suffered horribly, unjustly, heroically, and without redress. They deserve the deep and earnest sympathy of all true lovers of liberty and friends of

But if they deserve sympathy, they also deserve help.

This is the point: They are helpless. It is not a question merely of international politics. It is a question of bread for the starving, raiment for the naked, shelter for the homeless and healing for the sick and wounded. Harvests have been destroyed and cattle slaughtered. Husbands and fathers have been killed in the field, and mothers butchered with their children clinging around them. There is great hun-ger, and pain, and terror, and desolation among the hills and valleys of Armenia to-

day. The people look up, and there is no man to help or deliver them.

The question is whether the people of America will reach a hand across the sea to comfort and support them. This can be done only in one way; by the contribution of money to be wisely and carefully used in the relief of suffering in Armenia. The Armenian relief committee stands ready to lo this work. If you are a sympathizer with downtrodden and persecuted Armenia, we beg you to help us by urging the people with whom you have influence to make their sympathy

practical, and to give with American generosity for the succor of the suffering and defenseless Armenians.

Contributions should be sent to Mr. Spencer Trask, the treasurer, 27 Pine street, New York city Armenian Relief Fund Committee — Mrs.
Robert Abbe, the Rev. David J. Burrell, D.
D., Nicholas Murray Butler, Archbishop
Corrigan, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.,
Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. E. F. Moldehnke,
D. D., Bishop Potter, Jacob H. Schiff, Spencer Trask, treasurer; the Rev. Henry Van
Dyke, D. D., Mrs. Henry Villard, the Rev.
William H. Ward, D. D., the Rev. Theodors C. Williams D. Frenett P. Wheel-

dore C. Williams, D. D., Everett P. Wheel-er, chairman; A. Ayvazian, M. D., secre-tary, 424 West Fifty-seventh street. MRS. WALLER PENNILESS.

she Is Unable to Comply with Her Husband's Appeal for Money.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.-The family of ex-Consul John I. Waller, now imprisoned at Nimes, France, received to-day a letter dated Oct. 16, in which Waller gives a gloomy account of his condition. He says many Mussulmans and committed many of-fenses against law and order. The author-ities of Arabguir discovered forty of the bombs which the Armenian agitators had will be necessary for his health and flannels to protect him against the cold, and once for these uses so that he can receive it before the middle of November. This appeal for money found Mrs. Waller in a state of destitution. She has received no assistance from the government since she arrived in Washington several weeks ago, and the family of five has already ex-hausted the \$60 received from public con-tributions before the State Department undertook to bring them from Mauritius. They are now penniless and depend on

"FITZ" WANTS TO FIGHT.

He Has Signed an Agreement to Meet

Corbett at El Paso. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 15.-Fitzsimmons and Julian arrived here to-day. Julian said he has received a telegram from Dan Stuart saying he had made satisfactory arrangements for a battle ground between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Julian said Fitzsimmons had signed a new agreement to fight Corbett at El Paso for a purse of \$20,000 hung up by Stuart, and a side bet of \$10,000, and that Stuart would at once go to New York and force Corbett to either fight or back down. He says he will put up a \$10,000 side bet the moment Corbett signs the contract.

Slavin and Maher. NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- Frank P. Slavin has issued a formal acceptance of Maher's challenge and will deposit \$500 forfeit for a battle for \$5,000 a side, to take place in England or America. John J. Quinn, Maher's backer, on the receipt of the news of Slavin's acceptance, telegraphed from Boston that he would cover Slavin's forfeit as soon as he returned to New York, and authorized the making of a match.

Corbett Has Retired.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 15 .- To-night Dan Stuart received a dispatch from W. A. Brady, who is at New York: "Corbett has retired from the ring." Stuart showed the elegram to a reporter and said: "I will go to New York anyway and ask Corbett to sign, and if he positively refuses then I will ask Maher to go against Fitzsimmons, and I promise you Maher will prove a good card. He is a good man."

BRITISH LAUNCH SUNK. Forty-Eight Marines Drowned Near

Nagasaki, Japan. SHANGHAI, Nov. 15 .- A steam launch belonging to the British cruiser Edgar is reported to have sunk last Wednesday in lapanese waters, near Nagasaki. Fortyeight men who were on board of her are said to have been drowned.

The Admiralty has received confirmation of the dispatch from Shanghai, saying that | Wilcox, Locke W. Wincle Woods and E. L. Zalinski. the launch of the British cruiser Edgar had been sunk off Nagasaki, with a loss of forty-eight lives. The boat contained forty-eight marines.

Fifteen Drowned. LONDON, Nov. 15 .- The British steamer Leo, from Odessa for Copenhagen, has foundered off the coast of Denmark. Fif-

teen out of twenty-two persons on board The Leo registered 1,251 net tonnage and 1,938 gross tonnage. She left Odessa Oct. 20 for Copenhagen. She was built in 1879 at Newcastle, England, by C. S. Swan & Secretary told them that Minister Terrell ship Company. Dimensions follow: Length, had been instructed to make the strongest 285 feet; breadth of beam, 35.2; depth, 24.5.

A Bark's Crew in Peril. LONDON, Nov. 15 .- A large bark is ashore at Wembury bay, Plymouth. The crew has ad been asked. Consequently, the protection of our citizens in Turkey is little into a question of good faith. It is feared that all on board will perish.

The Death Record.

> Movements of Steamers. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.-Arrived: Britannic, from New York for Liverpool. GLASGOW, Nov. 15 .- Arrived: Circassia. from New York.

A Bankrupt Concern. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15 .- Judge Pardee, in the United States Circuit Court here to-day, in the suit of the United States Electric Security Company of Boston, de-clared the Louisiana Electric Light Company bankrupt, and appointed General A. S. Badger and George O. Whitney receivers. The Louisiana Electric L ght Company is the largest of the kind in the South furnishing all the illumination for New Orleans, and the power for most of the trol-

A Merited Sentence.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15,-Before Judge Hare in Quarter Sessions Court to-day, Joseph Weaver pleaded guilty to a feloniou assault on fourteen-year-old Bessie Bally and was sentenced to twelve years in prison. It was shown by the evidence that Weaver, who is single, had advertised for a girl to act as companion to his sick wife, help, and unless speedy relief is sent to them they will die of starvation. The

> Delta Kappa Epsilon Officers. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The business session of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity national convention was concluded this noon. The next convention will be held in Nashville, Tenn. Officers have been elected as follows: President, L. B. Vaughn, '96, Chicago University; vice president, M. C. Fitzgerald, University of California; secretary, Harris A. Houghton, '95, Syracuse University.

Berchard Now Holds Three Records. SALINA, Kan., Nov. 15 .- The world's standing, paced, Class A bike record for one-third of a mile was lowered here to-day by Frank E. Berchar?, his time being thirty-two seconds. It was formerly held by H. Allen, Berchard now holds three

RECEPTION AT NEW YORK TO THE G. A. R. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Banquet in Masonic Temple-Many Distinguished Soldiers and Sailors Guests of Lafayette Post.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- Lafayette Post, Most of the New York Strikers on No. 140, G. A. R., gave a reception to-night in Masonic Temple to Commander-in-chief

After the formal reception of the distinguished guests at the altar by Commander Henry H. Adams, the guests being presented by Past Commander A. G. Mills, chairman of the committee on arrangements, speeches full of patriotism were made by Commander-in-chief Walker, Department Commander Atkinson, Past Commanders-in-chief John Palmer, John G. B. Adams, Russell A. Alger and George S. Merrill, Rev. Drs. James M. King and Ab-bott E. Kittredge, Generals Horace Porter, Anson G. McCook and Horatio C. King. Department Commander Henry S. White Will Keep Out of Politics.

demand for a sympathetic strike. Which was of the under the world.

"From what people hear and know of the personal instincts of the Sultan—that is, what he does and says—his disposition is Merrill, Rev. Drs. James M. King and Aband Past Senior Vice Commander W. W. Branson, of New Jersey; Admirals R. W. Meade, D. L. Braine and Henry Erben, Workers' convention discussed politics. The General Thomas H. Ruger, Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Past Department Commander I. | from New York, who submitted a resolu-H. Mack, of Ohio; Commander J. W. Marshall, of Meade Post, Philadelphia, and the entire U. G. W. of A. for the purpose ter Rogers, of the Seventh Regiment Band,

The banquet hall was opened at 10:30 of comrades A. G. Mills, George P. Edgar, A. Whitfield, W. A. Copp, Wilbur F. Brown, C. F. Homer, W. S. Cogswell, Joseph J. Little, Daniel T. Everts, J. Fred. Pierson, David F. Wright, Eugene H. Conklin, Fred Gallatin, Wm. L. Heermance. Theo. K. Gibbs, John G. Hecksher, Thomas J. Morgan, A. H. Watson, V. M. Wilcox, Robt. G. Walmsley, R. W. Meade and Edmund Hendricks. The reception committee was composed of fifteen comrades under the

Josiah C. Saxton, C. A. Benton, S. Merritt Hook, Henry Cole Smith, Jere S. Darling, George W. Marlor, Edward G. Sweeney, John S. Roake, Edgar Williams, P. H. Murphy and George W. Jones. Commissary William Banta, with a committee of twenty-five comrades, had charge of the banquet hall.

anquet hall. Letters of regret were received from Hon ames A. Beaver, Hon. S. B. Elkins, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Past Commander-in-chief Lucius Fairchild, Mayor Strong, Commodore Sicard, U. S. N., Loyal Farragut, John H. Starin, P. D. C. James Tanner, Adjt. Gen. Irwin Robbins, Rev. Dr. Robert McArthur, Lieutenant Governor C. Saxton, senior vice commander-in-chief; H. Hobson, P. D. C.; John C. Robinson, M. Officer H. S. Redman and George This post will celebrate its fifteenth anni-

versary on the 18th prox. At this time a complimentary dinner will be given to Comrade Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, congratulating him on his recent promotion. Admiral R. W. Meade will be next commander of this post, the present com-mander having been appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Commander-in-chief Walker, to take charge of the interests of military nembered that Lafayette Post inaugurated this movement at the instance of Com-rade Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A. The flag movement, as it is called, was also started by this post in 1888 by the pre-sentation of "Old Glory" to the College of the City of New York, Girard College, of Philadelphia. Polytechnic and Packer In-Philadelphia, Polytechnic and Packer In-stitutes, of Brooklyn, and various other this city and elsewhere. The following well-known persons of the 615 members of this post appear on the roster: Gens. Nelson A. Miles, Daniel Buterfield, J. Fred Pierson, Abner Doubleday terfield, J. Fred Pierson, Abner Doubleday, Cyrus Bussey, A. W. Greely, Alexander S. Webb, Rufus Ingalis, Jacob E. Duryea, A. P. Ketcham, Robert Nugent, T. F. Rodenbough, Edward W. Sorrell, W. J. Morgan, A. C. Barnes, Francis C. Barlow, Egbert L. Viele, Charles H. T. Collis, Francis L. Leland, John Newton, Daniel H. Chamberlain and Lewis T. Barney; Comrades John H. Ammon, John C. Barron, James A. Blanchard, Asa S. Blake, George P. Butler Blanchard, Asa S. Blake, George P. Butler, K. Gilley, Peter Conlin, acting chief police of New York; Albert M. Cudner, Chauncey M. Depew, E. M. L. Ehlers, Joe B. Erhardt, J. A. Fessenden, Horace P. Gates, Richard W. G. der, Ernest Hall, Henry C. Hodges, Frank Jones, Frank C. Loveland, George W. Lyon, John O. Mott, John J. O'Brien, Dudley F. Phelps, Henry L. Pierson, John F. Flummer, Rastus S. Ransom, William Seward, John C. Smithwick John D. Terry Alexander Thain F. wick, John D. Terry, Alexander Thain, E. G. Tuckerman, George M. van Hoesen, Fred C. Wagner, B. F. Watson, Vincent M.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of the Late John B. Drake, Chicago's Well-Known Hotel Man. CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- The body of the late John B. Drake, of this city, was interred this afternoon in Rose Hill Cemetery. During the forenoon a large number of Chicago's most prominent citizens gathered at the residence, in Calumet avenue, where services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Burrows, of the First Presbyterian Church. The services were followed by the Masonic ritual under the auspices of Apollo Com-mandery, Knights Templars, which also had charge of the ceremonies at the grave. The floral tributes at the residence were many, me coming from friends in different cities. One of the most notable was a broken column of roses and violets, encircled by a weath of pink roses. This came from Mr.

The Death Record. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The Minister of Portugal, A. De Segueira Chedim, received legram this morning announcing the death of his wife's father, Joao Baptista Da Silva Ferrao De Carvalho Martens, the Portuguese embassador near the Pope, which occurred at the palace Orsinni at Rome at 6 a. m. to-day. The dead embassador was one of the feremost men of Portugal, having been singularly honored by the present and preceding King. As a writer on international law he was known throughout Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.-John A. Fell. a member of the coal operating firm of Arlo, Pardee & Co., and son-in-law of the late Anthony J. Drexel, died at his home here to-night after a brief lliness. He was about thirty-eight years of age. His wife was Mr. Drexel's youngest daughter. Mr. Fell was well known in social and club circles, and was connected with several bank-

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.-W. J. Foster, traveling salesman for Woodbridge & Co., dress trimmings, of New York, was found dead in bed at the Galt House today. Heart disease caused his death. ROXBURY, Mass., Nov. 15.—George B. Nichols, of the well-known wool firm of Nichols, Dupee & Co., of Boston, died here to-day, aged seventy-five years. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—Eben D. Jordan, of the well-known dry-goods firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of this city, died to-

Agricultural Press League. CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- A national organization of agricultural newspaper men was organized to-day, sixty papers from all parts of the United States being repreented. The organization was named the Agricultural Press League and the officers for the coming year are: M. J. Lawrence, president; J. W. Wilson, vice president; J. B. Conner, treasurer. The next meeting of the league will be held in Chicago next

No Conference Will Be Held. LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Times this morning publishes the correspondence which has been going on between the Marquis of Salis-

member of Parliament for Shropshire, Lud-low division, relative to the appointing of an international conference to investigate the subject of speculation in wheat. Lord Salisbury wrote that the matter had been frequently considered, but that it was very difficult to distinguish between genuine and fictitious transactions. For this reason the government had been unable to convoke the conference. Mr. More then wrote another long letter with a view to inducing Lord Sallsbury to change his opinion. Sallsbury to change his opinion.

The Times, editorially commenting upon the correspondence, thinks that Mr. More has failed to establish his case.

CAB DRIVERS AT WORK.

Duty Again. NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- The strike of cab Ivan N. Walker, of Indianapolis, and De- drivers and stablemen, which promised last partment Commander Edward J. Atkinson, night to paralyze travel by hired vehicles of this State. It was a successful affair in the city for an indefinite time, fell and in keeping with previous functions of through this morning when most of the the kind conducted by Lafayette Post. For men who had been ordered out by the Libyears past this famous post has been the erty Dawn Association to support the degenerous host of the distinguished veter- mands of the employes of Seaich's stables ans the order has seen fit to elevate to returned to work. Seaich's men are still the highest positions in the national and on strike, but the company sent out forty State organizations. At this reception num- cabs to-day, driven by nonunion whips, erous national and State officials and past each of whom was guarded by a policeman officers were present to do honor to their in civilian's dress on the seat beside him. national chief and department commander. Reports differ regarding the reasons which Officers of the order from adjacent States as well as prominent members of the order who hold high official positions in church and State were present also. tween their committee and a number of ing liverymen nine of the em agreed to take back the men who had left them on the understanding that the drivers were to have ten hours off, an hour for dinner and a half hour for lunch, and the further agreement that the employers were to give no moral or pecuniary support to any liveryman who failed to subscribe to the same terms. Several of these em-ployers deny that they have made such an agreement, however, and one story is that many cabmen threatened to leave the organization unless its leaders reversed their lemand for a sympathetic strike. Which-

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15 .- For two hours this morning the delegates to the Garment discussion was brought about by a delegate tion ordering a vote of the membership of mediate relief will be given the Rochester strikers by the ordering of a special twen-ty-five-cent assessment, to be collected at once. It will net about \$10,000, and will be at once taken to Rochester and used in transporting the 280 odd garment workers to cities where work is plentiful, and to keep them until work is found. The office of Lithuanian organizer was created.

CUBANS COMING.

Delegation of Officers of the Republic Nearing Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 .- It was reported in shipping circles late this afternoon that there is on board the Norwegian direction of comrades Richard fruit steamship Leon, which will reach this port to-morrow morning, a delegation of officers of the Cuban republic, included in which delegation is the Vice President of maintained by all in connection with this steamship, but direct information of the fact that there is quite a delegation on board the steamship was had here several days ago by the customs authorities. It is also known that a corms of Pinkerton days also known that a corps of Pinkerton detectives have already been engaged to watch them while in this city so as to preclude all possibility of their purchasing arms or arranging any more filibustering

Mexico's Position as to Cuba. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 15 .- A special from Mexico City, dated Nov. 14, says: A prominent Spaniard here, who is in close touch with the Spanish government, says that before Spain will concede Cuban independence or permit the island to come under a United States protectorate, or rule, she will throw Cuba into the hands of England, conceding to England ostensible pos-session for a number of years, until Eng-land collects the sum of money which is due her from Spain for advances made to carry on the war with Cuba.

General Keifer's Views. SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 15 .- In an animated discussion by Mitchell Post, G. A. R., of the Cuban question, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, ex-Speaker, claimed that the United States could not consistently recognize the Cuban patriots as belligerents for the rea-son that the United States protested when European powers so recognized the Con-

Strengthening Forts. HAVANA, Nov. 15 .- A squadron consisting of the cruisers Ensenada, Cortes, Pizarro and Vasco has left Palma, the transport Legazpi carrying material which will be utilized in putting the forts and the waters of the harbors of the island of Cuba

in a state of defense. A STRANGE REVERSION.

New York Man Seems to Be Going Back to Primitive Type. New York Special.

A medical case of the greatest interest to physicians has been discovered in New York and the faculty and students of two colleges are studying it with much curiosity. The patient is John Molansky, a cracker manufacturer at 23 Cherry street, who for the last year and a half has been changing in voice and feature until persons who knew him two years ago would hardly change is known as acromygalia and is one of the rarest of ailments. So unusual is it that they cannot agree about it and some claim it is not a disease, but a physical form of atavism or a retrogression from the human to some primitive type of

However that may be, Molansky is un dergoing gradual physical metamorphosis. His face is slowly changing from its original type until already it has come to show His jaw, which was formerly well formed, has become protruding and larged, while the bones about the eyes have grown abnormally. His face has changed in such a marked manner that even the bushy beard and heavy hair which he wears insufficient to hide the disfigurement. and feet are growing longer and larger, and are assuming a marked resemblance to those of an ape. In spite of this, he does not at present suffer much physical pain, and is able to attend to business as usual. Molansky was taken to the New York College of Dentistry last week and shown to the students and faculty by Dr. Wesise, of 46 West Twentieth street. He was also taken to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons by Dr. Allen Starr. At the latter place Molansky told of his trouble, and how it first affected him. Said he: "In the fall of 1894 my voice began to change and my features altered. My teeth got in bad shape, and I went to a dentist, but he could do nothing for me, as my jaw had grown so misshapen. I could not take solid food, and as a conse quence, the stomach suffered, and I was upset generally." Acromygalia, the disease from which the doctors say Molansky is suffering, has only been recognized by the medical fraternity

for the last ten years, and during that peri-od not more than twenty cases have been put on record. The disease was first noticed by Dr. P. Marie, of Paris, and for a time was known by his name. A physician, who has frequently seen Molansky, and who has had opportunity to examine him carefully, spoke freely of the strange case. "The ailment from which the man is suffering is a most strange one," said he, "and the present case is the first on record in this country. So little is known of it at present that physicians can agree upon no treatment, and, consequently, the trouble is practically incurable."

Engineer Thompson Was Careless. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15 .- At the open DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—At the opening of the grand jury investigation into the Journal building explosion to-day strong evidence was adduced tending to show gross carelessness on the part of engineer Thompson. Who, it was stated, left his boilers often to be watched by inexperienced persons, and that the steam pressure and height of water were, at times, filly looked after. looked after.

Shot His Wife and Himself. CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—John Koch, while drunk and jealous, this afternoon shot his wife and then himself. Both are in a dangerous condition te-night. He also attempted to shoot his twelve-year-old son for interfering with his assault on Mrs. Koch.

Getting Civilized.

The Board of Health has done the city a service of inestimable value in banishing bury and the Hon. Mr. Robert Jasper Mere, I the piggeries from every part of the empire, is perfectly fa- I In St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kieff, Mos-

ABDUL HAMID PASSES HIS DAYS IN DEEP SADNESS AND MISERY.

Described in Attractive Colors-His

cially the late "Sunset" Cox and General Lew Wallace. He is a man of slight physique, medium height and a gray, full beard. All the pictures which are appearing | all right. in the newspapers nowadays were taken thirty years ago, for he has not allowed nimself to be photographed within that time. A gentleman who has spent much I have ever seen on a human face. People who go to ceremonies at which the Sultan can be seen and look for the grand monarch, attended by pomp and circumstance, are always surprised and disappointed when they see him. He is very simple in his tastes, unostentatious in his manners and cares nothing for display. He invariably wears the field uniform of an infantry offiwears the field uniform of an infantry officer, which is plain black breadcloth, with a red cord up and down the seams. I know affairs and treat them with greater dignity many people who have gone to Constanti- and respect.
"Abdul Hamid used to lean heavily upor nople with the usual prejudice against the Turk, and have in a very short time come to feel the deepest sympathy with him, a man who has more cares on his shoulders than any one else in the world.

Addit Hamid used to lean heavily upon General Wallace when the latter was United States minister to Turkey. He valued his advice above that of any one and used to call upon him in the middle of the night and get him out of bed to consult about matters of immediate importnople with the usual prejudice against the

most kindly. He is very generous; he gives his personal attention and large sums of money from his private purse to all worthy objects of charity, and has founded many benevolent institutions, including an asylum for old people. Whenever there is a calamity or a disastrous fire and a severe accident of any kind Abdul Hamid is very Marshall, of Meade Post, Philadelphia, and the entire U. G. W. of A. for the purpose ready to express his sympathy and make of ascertaining whether the workers are in favor of committing the organization to interpret the sympathy and make a contribution for the relief of the suffering, and it is admitted on all hands that furnished appropriate and inspiring music was snowed under after a wordy war. Imremarkable in a Mohammedan country these include many schools for girls-even for the higher education of women. The principal high school in Constantinopl which was built by the Sultan, is named nonor of his mother. It is a well-known fact that whenever an important matter of state comes up or whenever he is perplexed as to the course he should pursue he drives over to see the valide Sultana, as they call her, in order to consult her and get her judgment before he sees his Ministers. She lives in a handsome palace on

the outskirts of the city.

"When Abdul Aziz was assassinated in 1876 just before the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey he was succeeded on the throne by Murad, his uncle, for the succession in Moslem law does not go from father to son, but to the eldest members of the willing family. Murad reigned ber of the ruling family. Murad reigned but three months. It was commonly statthe throne Murad developed signs of in-sanity. In fact, there were reports that his mind was unsound before he was created

"The Sheik Ul-Islam, who might be called the Pope of the Mohammedan Church, isued a fetwan or script declaring that Murad was incapable of exercising authority and at the same time, probably to place the matter in a proper light before the governments of Europe, two distinguished physi-cians from Vienna were summoned to Con-stantinople. They made a thorough exam-ination and agreed as to his mental incapacity. This was final, and Abdul Hamid, his brother, the next eldest member of the family, on Aug. 31, 1876, ascended the throne without revolution or bloodshed. HIS CRAZY BROTHER. "Murad was placed in a palace on the

shores of the Bosporus near Constantinople, where, it is presumed, he has been ever since. The public know nothing of him. The enemies of Abdul have often claimed that he is sane and is kept a prisoner in order that he may not interfere with the prerogative of his younger brother, but not until recently has there been any suggestions about releasing him and restoring him to power. Nor have these been fluence. Murad is undoubtedly crazy. If he had been sane, or even sane enough to be cunning, he would certainly have found some way to communicate with the outside world during the twenty years of his imprisonment. He might have sent a message to the British embassador or to some other member of the diplomatic corps at one time or another. Nor would Abdul have allowed him to remain in so convenient a location under ordinary guard if there was any doubt as to his condition. If he was sane enough to be made the head of a political revolution there are plenty of adventurers and conspirators around Constantinople who would have taken advantage of the fact. . "Abdul has been on the throne for twenty years, which is a long time for a Turkish sovereign. He is regarded by all Europe as a man of ability and good intentions, but his weakness consists in his inability to devise and conduct a methodical and responsible administration. He trusts fountain of all power and the director of all details which in other governments are left to bureau officers. He requires the impose sentences for more than five years' imprisonment.

the Minister of Justice laid before the Sultan with a recommendation of approval the record in the case of a man who had been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Turning to his Minister, the Sultan asked: Have you ever been in prison for fifteen

"'No, your Majesty,' replied the Minister. "Well, it is a long time," remarked the Sultan. 'Make it five years."
"It is the common understanding in Constantinople that this method of administration reduces the Sultan to four hours' leep per day, allows him no time for rest or recreation, and makes him the hardest working monarch in the world. It is, of course, this very devotion to detail that discredits his administration and causes the greatest confusion in his government, everything that he does not attend to stops, and everything he has under constops, and everything he has under con-sideration is hung up until he has made up his mind what to do or given instruc-tions to his ministers about it. All of his ministers, even the Grand Vizier himself, are mere clerks. The statements and promises they make to foreign ambassadors are frequently discredited by the Sultan. Whenever they attempt to anticipate him they usually get into trouble, for he is so suspicious that he often goes exactly to the contrary of their advice and repudiates edges they may have honestly made. "Another great difficulty is that the Sultan imagines that he passes individually upon all matters brought before him and that his instructions are faithfully carried out, but that is impossible. The multitude of his duties and the infinite amount of siness he endeavors to transact make it all the easier for his ministers and their ubordinates to deceive him, and he never knows what happens with half the business after it passes his hands. Orders, proclamations and other papers are prepared by secretaries at the palace for his signature, and are then sent down to the Ministry for execution, but between the palace and the Porte—that is, between the personal staff of the Sultan and the Grand Vizier and the Council of Ministers-there is an everslumbering hostility, each striving for the greater influence with the sovereign. The one often counteracts and neutralizes the work of the other, and at intervals en-deavors to bring the other into disgrace.

WARNED IN TIME. "It is well known that some time in 1890, shortly before the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, fell, he told the Sultan plainly that it was impossible to conduct the government on his plan; and described to him the intrigues and jealousies that were raising so much mischief with the people and around the court. He named more espe-

weeks was due in some way or another to this same cause, for he is a statesman in every sense of the word, and is considered more honorable and intelligent than most of the public men in Turkey. He is seyenty-two years of age, has been in the Turkish embassy at St. Petersburg and to remain loyal to the crown and inimical Governor of Syria, he has traversed nearly to the revolution.

miliar with all foreign affairs and speaks with the grace of the native English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic. "Three or four years ago two young Americans wished to cross Asia on their bicycles. The American minister at Constantinople strongly discouraged the adventure, but as they persisted he took them to Klamil Pasha, who was then Grand Vizier. The Described in Attractive Colors—His
Trying Position Between Mohammedans and Christians.

Washington Letter in Chicago Record.
Abdul Hamid, the Sultan of Turkey, has had the respect and confidence of every American minister to Constantinople, especially the late "Sunset" Cox and General

mil Pasha, who was then Grand Vizier. The latter also objected, owing to the turbulent condition of the country and the lack of proper roads. But when the American youths told him they were going anyhow he yielded to their determination and said: "Well, it can be done, and if you insist upon going I will show you the road."

"He then sat down before a map with them, laid out an itinerary for their journey, gave them letters to all the governors and officials in the towns they would plass through and made very valuable suggestions as to their condition of the country and the lack of proper roads. But when the American youths told him they were going anyhow he yielded to their determination and said: "Well, it can be done, and if you insist upon going I will show you the road."

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"He then sat down before a map with them, laid out an itinerary for their journey, gave them letters to all the governors and officials in the towns they would plass through and made very valuable suggestions as to their conduct on the journey. For months nothing was heard of them. And the Grand Vizier shared the collection of the latter also objected, owing to the latter also objected.

United States minister as to their fate. He made frequent inquiries at the legation con-

cerning them and was greatly gratified when he found that they had got through "The chief cause of the present turbulence s the effort of the Armenians to obtain ndependence. Their movement has disturbed the entire people, and as is natural in such cases, all discontent, for whatever time in Constantinople and knows him thoroughly said yesterday: "The Sultan wears the most careworn, despondent expression I have ever seen on a human face. People Curopean powers. Whenever he makes a concession to the Christian nations he arouses the hostility of the Mohammedans

> "No one need be surprised at any time to hear of the assassination of Abdul Hamid. He stands practically alone in Turkey to-day. His brother, Mehemmed Reshad, is the heir to the throne

THE NIHILIST SPECTER.

It Theatens to Make Life a Burden to Russia's Young Ruler.

Washington Times.

edy of Livadia-hardly a year since the touch of death fell upon the massive head those strange scenes of mourning for the father's death and rejoicing for the son's mariage Nicholas II was proclaimed Czar of all the Russias. The last of the Alexanders were haunted to his deathbed, and to his final breath by the specter of nihilism. That specter sat at his right hand throughout every state banquet, rode before him in every grand military review, startled Detroit Journal. him repeatedly on every journey he took by sea or land, and shook him even in the recesses of the cabinet chamber, the study and his curtained bed. He lived in fear, that they might earn meagre burial fees, and, weakened by fear, he sank in the prime of life into the only resting place this world had held for him.

As the court of St. Petersburg prepares to cloak its gay life for a little season side the ropes chattered and quarreled for and observe in silence the anniversary of the right to seize it, giving an exhibit its last chief's death the signs are multiplying that the drama which ended last winter on the Crimean shore is about to be repeated: that the specter, which seemed to be laid by the sudden end of its imperial victim, is again watching on the terrace of the Peterhof, and that the race with terror, which consumed the energy of Alexander III's body and exhausted the power of his mind, must now be undertaken by his imperial son.

That the nihilist terror is abroad in Rus
of depravity so disgusting that those accustomed to scenes of unspeakable horror revolted and would have chastized them but for the interference of police officials. Words are too inadequate to convey the seemly behavior of the ghouls who preved upon the dead and attempted to make prev of the mortally wounded at the scene of yesterday's terrible holocaust. They acted more like fiends than humans, and a ringing word of encouragement from a bold leader would have incited the onlooking and horror-struck throng to visit upon them the rebuke their conduct its last chief's death the signs are multi-That the nihilist terror is abroad in Rus-

Now it was a sudden change of the in perial plans, now the unexpected arrest of whole societies and families, now the hurried dismissal of old officials and life-long court servants, which told of the incessant work of that omniscient political po-lice whose sole business in Russia is to hunt down nihilists and preserve the lives of the reigning family. The appearance the young Czar, unguarded, in pul-ceased as inexplicably as it had begun. His free coming and going at the Peter-hof, greeted so joyously a few months ago as the sign of a new era in Russia, is a matter of the past. His receptions of strange delegations and visitors from remote provinces were suspended weeks ago. On the iron throne of Russia sits once more a recluse Romanoff, hidden from his people, shrinking in fright from his most devoted subjects, suspicious, nervous, ter rified, unreasonable, as was his father be Within the last weeks all the safeguards thrown for ten years around the person of Alexander III, but abolished by Nicholas II soon after he ascended the throne, have been recalled to use. The St. Petersburg

correspondents say that the familiar faces of the old days may be seen now, as then, at every corner within a mile radius of any place where the Czar stops.

The park at the Peterhof is patrolled by detectives disguised as foresters, stabl his hands. For example, he reviews the decisions of all the courts of Turkey when they impose sentences for more than five men, gardeners and care-takers. The lodger visitors, who coming from and going to the main office of the Czar's police, seldom officials of the company are extremely retmiss the chance of casting a watchful eye icent. So far as known no tangible clew on the home of the man whom they are all to the thieves has been found.

charged to protect trom harm.

When Nicholas II, with his young bride, put on the purple and raised the scepter, the eighty Cossacks who long had guarded night and day every possible entrance to the Czar's apartments, were dismissed, and about ten soldiers of the local infantry were summoned to serve in their stead. On abandoned, and the Cossacks were called back to their former post, some of them from their retirement in the south and mid-

From 1885 to the time of his death Alexander III never appeared outside of his bedroom and study without a fine steel suit of mail which would protect his body, back and front, between his collar bone and his loins, from the dagger of the approval and assent of Mgr. Satolli and assasssin. Excepting his valet and his many of the American archbishops. assassin. Excepting his valet and his wife nobody had seen this suit of mail, as it was worn between his underclothes and uniform, but the Czar's unwillingnes to go even to a cabinet council without was an open secret in all the courts o

Bismarck at one time wore such a coat, as did also Stambouloff and Crispi. None of these men, however, resorted to such precaution until repeated attempts at assassination had been made. Nicholas If has waited for no such attempt. Ever since the last arrests of nihilist students in Odessa he has worn a shirt of nickel and steel, onerous as the garment must be to a man of his inferior physique and lethargic habits. Still stranger stories of his fear and caution have penetrated to the walls of the imperial palace and gained credence among the people of his capital. Although no dagger has been laid on his pillow to unnerve him and no warning of death has been laid under his dinner plate to plague him, he never visits his dinner table or bed without the company of a rusted attendant. It is this attendant's business to examine every napkin and to turn every plate on the table before his majesty sits down to eat, and to unmake and make again the whole bed before his majesty retires for the night. At every door of the dining-room and bed chamber stands a Cossack guard, day and night, and from every dish that is served at the imperial table a special watcher in the court kitchen must eat a mouthful before it is served, to prevent any chance of it is served, to prevent any chance of

The question suggested to all Europe by this sudden revival of the nihilist reign of terror in the home of the Czar is: What new plot have the police discovered, and what new fear has overtaken the young sovereign, but eight months ago so con-fident of his popularity and safety? The answers have been numerous, but with one exception untrustworthy. The cially one palace favorite, an Arab priest, whom he asserted was constantly engaged in thwarting the plans and the policy of the Ministry.

"It is most likely that Kiamil Pasha's recent fall after being in office but a few masks was due in some way or another to the reigning house of Romanoff, have betin political life. The remarkable fall of the Crar from the lar fancy at first placed him, to the de depths of the autocratic reaction, has drivinto the arms of nihilism tens of thousand

state no !

RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE

Would Bless the Hand that Saved Him; So Thousands of Men and Women Who Have Been Cured of Diseases, that Were Fast Robbing Them of Life, Now Thankfully Tell How Professor Munyon's Remedies Gave Them Health and Strength.

Joseph Burbank, of 209 South Second street, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I do not believe that anyone suffered more than I from kidney and liver diseases. I also had a serious case of catarrh of the bladder. At last I became helpless and was confined to my bed. Doctors failed to help me and I could not obtain relief. I passed gravel in small particles, and had about made up my mind to die. Finally as a last resort I began to use Munyon's Kidney and Liver Cure. I felt relieved after taking a few doses, and within a very short time was completely cured."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in one to three hours, and curas in a few days. Price Se.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.
Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively Munyon's Catarra Remedies positively cure. Price 25c each.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price \$1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c a bottle. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1506. Arch street, Philadelphia. Pa., answered with full medical advice for any disease without charge.

cow and Warsaw alone, the Sons of Lib-erty, the chief revolutionary society in those cities, have increased their member-ship from 1,700 to 12,000 in the last seven

This has been shown by the rolls taken by the police in their last raids in Moscow and Odessa. Proclamations demanding reform or revolution, have been posted along the highways within three miles of St. Petersburg during the last ten days.

A notice of "Death to the Tyrant" was found pleased and the control of the contro and giant frame of Alexander III, and amid in their baskets of vegetal to the house, about six miles from 1 e city, were found maps of the intuitor of Peterhof Palace and placards proclaiming the republic of the united Russias. The martyrdor of Nicholas II has begun.

DISGRACED BY GHOULS.

A Rush for Bodies by Rival Undertakers in Detroit.

One of the blackest incidents associated with yesterday's horror was the disgrace. These men hovered near the inner which inclosed the rescuers like half-starved vultures, eagerly waiting to pounce upon the first body brought to the surface. When the rescuers announced the discovof depravity so disgusting

sia has not been doubted by anybody ac-quainted with Russian affairs in the last dead and living victims is a painful one to pers, whose business it is to suppress all vital political news, have betrayed the secret.

Now it was a sudden character of the neares and crimes against humanity. the peace and crimes against humanity.

Schooner Shelby Configented. VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 15.—Judgment was rendered to-day in the Admiralty Court, confiscating the schooner Shelby for violation of the Bering sea act. The Shelby was seized by the cutter Corwin, May 11, and held for being unlawfully in the sea during the prohibited period. Incidental to the trial fo-day Louis Wille, owner of the schooner, furnished a sensation by admitting the authorship of selection recently received by thorship of a letter recently received by Chief Justice Davie and inclosing \$25. He was sentenced to one week in jail for con-

empt and fined the amount of the proffered No Hold-Up in New Jersey. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—It is rumored there that a train on the Pennsylvania railroad was held up and an express car robbed to-night, just outside Morrisville, Pa., across the Delaware river from Trenton. The Trenton police have been notified. At the Pennsylvania railroad station the officials deny that there was a hold-up, but say that the story originated in a row between the train hands and four tramps who were stealing a

\$55,000 Stolen Instead of \$20,000. DENVER, Col., Nov. 15 .- It is believed

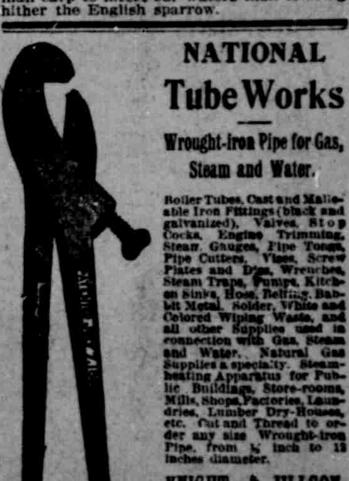
An Oil Gusher. BOWLING GREEN, O., Nov. 15 .- A veritable oil well gusher was struck on Baker farm, near Rising Sun, to-day. is spurting high above the derrick, and all efforts to shut the well in are of no avail. The flow is estimated at 2,000 barrels a day. The well is owned by the Sun Oil Company.

Dr. Kennedy Honored. NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch to the World from Rome, says, on Monday next, the Propaganda will appoint Dr. Kennedy to the post of rector of the American College. The appointment will be made with

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Nov. 15.—Two freight trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road collided at Summit, killing Alfred C. Mortag, of Green Bay, an engineer, and badly injuring Frank Stocks. Two locomotives were wrecked and several freight cars ditched. The Kentucky Army.

New York Mail and Express. Colonel Hardin isn't in it. Colonel Breck-inridge and Colonel Watterson are not in it. Nor is Colonel Carlisle. But Colonel Bradley is in it. The army is still a factor in political life.

A Growing Opinion. Philadelphia Record. It was a worse mistake to bring the Ger-man carp to infest our waters than to bring



Steam and Water.

8. PENNSYLVANIA ST